NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, each in advance. Honey and by mail will be at the sick of the smaler. None but Bank bills current in New York py, or \$3 per annum; the European Edution every Wedness is comb per copy, \$1 per annum to any part of Great Brito • \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; alifornia Edition on the 1st, Uth and \$1st of each month, at alifornia Edition on the lst, 14th and 21st of each month, at six ents per copy, or \$1 50 per annum. THE FARILY HESIALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

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JOB PRINTING executed with neutress, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- RICHELIEU.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street,-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- A BOLD STROKE LAURA KHENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Cock of THE

UNION THEATRE, Chatham street.—TEN NIGHTS IN A

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL 663 Broadway.-Tigs

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, DANCES, BUR MELODBON HALL, Cleveland -UNSWORTH'S MINSTREE.

New York, Monday, March 11, 1861.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Sew York Herald-California Edition. The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

til close at ten o'clock this morning The New York WHIGHT HERALD-California editioning the latest intelligence from all parts of the orld, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous

te copies, in wrappers, ready for making, six cents. gents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

Great excitement was created in Washington city yesterday by a report generally circulated that at a Cabinet council on Saturday night it had been determined to remove the troops from the Southern forts, as to reinforce them would cause an immense loss of life, and greatly aggravate the existing difficulties. It is now certain the stock of provisions at Fort Sumter is almost entirely exhausted, and that fort must be quickly reinforced or the troops at present there withdrawn.

From Washington we learn that the appointments for the leading federal offices in this city have been finally decided on. Hiram Barney is to be Collector; Wakeman, Surveyor; Webb, Naval Officer: Hoxie, Postmaster, and Nye, Marshall Delafield Smith, it is said, stands a fair chance to

be appointed District Attorney.

Advices from the South inform us that the confederacy is making rapid strides toward forming a sub stantial and permanent government. A letter from a member of President Davis' cabinet to a friend in Washington says that in less than a month they will be in the full tide of success: that they have inaugurated an elaborate war policy, and before the first of April will have an army of fifty thousand troops in the field, commanded by expesays that a plan has already been matured which will produce ample revenue to carry on the government even in time of war. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was regarded as a declaration of war, and every preparation was being made to meet the

emergency. From Texas we learn that on the 4th inst. the Convention declared that State out of the Union, and Governor Houston issued a proclamation to that effect. Vessels sent by the federal govern ment to Texas are not to be seized. Governor Houston, it is stated, will neither take the oath of al legiance to the State nor resign. The returns of the election were still incomplete, but as far as ascertained show a heavy majority in favor of secession. Despatches from San Antonio and Fort Brown state that Colonel Waite, the commander of the United States forces, had endeavored to reorganize the troops, but, owing to their demoraliza tion by the conduct of General Twiggs, found i impossible to do so. Captain Hill, the commander at Fort Brown, was in expectation of a collision between the State authorities and his troops.

It is reported, both in Brooklyn and in this city that orders have been received at the Navy Yard for the immediate equipment of two or three ves-

In the Virginia Convention on Saturday the Committee on Federal Relations submitted a ma-jority report recommending a Conference of the border States to determine on their action for the future, and opposed to coercing the second States. Three minority reports were submitted-one for using all means to preserve peace, another for late secession, and the third demanding from the general government additional guarantees for

the protection of the property of the slave States. The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordi-nance transferring all operations to the Provisional government at Montgomery, with the arms and munitions acquired from the United States, and vesting in that government authority over the

forts and arsenals The Governor of Missouri has signed the Relief bill, extending the time for the return of executions, recently passed by the Legislature of that

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. The news is not of an important character. In the British Parliament the government had denied the charge of invading the rights of Canada in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, and stated that the Governor General had been instructed to consult legal advice before taking action on the writ of habeas corpus. A bill had been introduced in the Italian Parliament treating Victor Emanuel King of Italy. The mails by the steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on ae 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d uit., which arrived at Portland on Friday night, reached this city on Saturday evening. The main points of the news have already been given, and the details are not important. We, however, publish this morn ing some extracts from our files received by this arrival which will be read with interest.

By the latest news from Brazil we learn that the Emperor, as well, doubtless, as all his subjects, was profoundly moved on being informed of the loss of the corvette Donna Isabel, and had ordered a solemn funeral service to be celebrated, at which be, the Empress, and all the Court assisted. Moreover, he gave each of the survivors a month | stantly closeted at the War Department with

and a half's pay out of his private purse. One of those he particularly noticed, a boatswain named Antonio Josquim, who, at the last mement, rushed into the captain's cabin, at the imminent risk of his life, got all his money and papers, which he carried to Rio and faithfully delivered to the captain's family. The Emperor gave this brave and honest fellow \$300 and a gold watch, with th names of himself, the Empress and the faithful allor engraved on the case.

A tare cli missionary meeting was held las

evening at the Rev. Dr. Parker's (Presbyterian)

church, Fourth avenue, on the occasion of sending off a Spanish Protestant missionary to Panama by the Am rican and Foreign Christian Union. The ser es pened with a voluntary upon concerted quartette piece was the organ, and sung; after which Dr. Parker read the Second offered up a prayer for Divine aid for the massionary and his work. Hymn 322 was next sung by the full choir, and was followed by some explanatory remarks from Dr. Baird relative to missionary progress in Central and South America-more especially in Spanish America and Brazil. He then introduced the new missionary, Mr. Monselvatgi, who addressed the audience in the French tongue, which language was interpreted by Dr. Baird. The subject of his remarks was his Protestant experience in Algiers Carthagena, Texas and South America. After the singing of a psalm, Dr. Parker made a few remarks. Dr. Baird delivered the concluding prayer, and the meeting closed with the doxology and the

benediction.

The recent rains, if they have done no other good, have caused the young grass in the Central Park to shoot forth, making the sward look green and pleasant. As the sky was yesterday very gloomy, the pedestrisn visiters to this "New York breathing place" were comparatively few, but doubtless, like the butterflies, they will make their appearance in goodly numbers when the

sun shines.
On application of Mr. Ashmead, Judge Suther. land granted a writ of error and stay of proceed ings in the case of James Shepherd, convicted for the third time of arson in the first degree, whereby his wife was burned to death

In the case of Jacob Levi, charged with receiv ing stolen goods, the same Justice, on application of ex-Judge Dean, and with the consent of the District Attorney, reduced the bail from \$10,000 to \$3,000.

The business of Saturday was quite light generally the absence of the English mails, and in consequence of the heavy rain storm throughout the day. The favor able news by the Prince Albert encouraged holders o action, and rather more firmness was apparent in the market: but the actual sales were limited to 1,000 bales on a basis of 11%c. a 11%c. for middling upland Though prices of flour were reduced 5c., the inquiry was spiritless. A fair amount of wheat ch hands, partly for shipment to France, and prices steady, but quiet. Very few purchases of provision were made, and oils and naval stores were also inactive e 3,700 bags Rio coffee were sold at auction. Abou 1,250 hhds. of all kinds of sugars found buyers at previ ous figures. Whiskey was heavy. Freights were quiet with a small supply of vessels and a high tariff of rates.

Ominous Aspect of Affairs-Projected Reinforcement of Forts Pickens and Sum

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his recent speech at Boston, after elaborating, in sickening detail, the hideous accompaniments of civil war, with its "agonies of thought, and such suffering as fancy faints to think of," does not shrink from adding that he "could smile at these scenes of tremendous horror." He shows that it would crown the wishes, of politicians of his school, if servile insurrection, "cities sacked and lands made waste," might be the finale of the trou bles that convulse the country, and he exults in the thought that disunion may result in the "bankruptcy of four out of every five Northern men who are engaged in the Southern trade.' These shocking hopes seem on the eve of being realized by the action of the present administration. Every one knows that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, was the result of the perpetual agitation, for thirty years, of the slavery question and that he owes his success to the perseverance of Garrison, Phillips, Tappan, and others who developements have tended to manifest his own fanatical bias in favor of radical views and ultra measures: still, it was doubted whether he would dare, in the face of an indignant and outraged people, to take the responsibility of plunging the country into a chaos of internecine strife. The news from Washington, and reports which reach us from the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, that orders have been received for the immediate equipment of vessels, render it probable, however, that he has resolved to do so, and that his administration is about to aim deadly blow at the political, commercial, financial, agricultural, and manufacturing prospe rity of the nation, from which it is doubtful whether it can ever recover. Notwithstanding Major Anderson's opinion

hat Fort Sumter should not be reinforced, the President appears to have decided to be governed by the counsels of General Scott; to send troops to South Carolina and Florida; and to carry out the project for retaking the fortifications that have been occupied by the governments of the withdrawing States, which was matured two months age, in the mind of the veteran Lieutenant General of the United States Army. It will be recollected that this scheme was authoritatively exposed, in the communication of the Congressional Represen-tatives of Louisiana, to the State Convention of Louisiana, on the 14th of January last. They wrote:- "The almost dictatorial powers which are now being exercised by the head of the War Department, under the inspiration of General Scott, who is well known to have submitted to the Executive a plan of a campaign, on a gigantic scale, for the subjugation of the seceding States; the initiation of movements for garrisoning all the Southern forts and areanals, with a view of employing them, not for the beneficent purpose for which they were intended—our defence against a foreign foe-but for intimidation and coercion; have much impaired the confidence we entertained." Full powers are said to have been given to General Scott, by Mr. Lincoln, to carry out his policy through the agency of the War and Navy Departments, both of which have been put, to a great extent, under his control, and preparations are making which will appal every good citizen, and for which the people will hold the

government to a bitter account. According to the latest despâtches from the national capital, nearly all the naval vessels on the Pacific, and in the Mediterranesa have been ordered to return immediately home, and to enter Northern ports. The troops that were under the command of General Twiggs, in Texas, to the number of twenty-five hundred, have been directed to march northward at once, and to proceed to different posts. The forces in New Mexico have been also recalled. The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, who has been trying to get away from Washington for five days, has been detained there, and con-

General Scott, and his predecessor in office, in relation to important military movements. The Secretary of the Navy has assisted at some of their conferences, and the telegraph states that arrangements have already been made for the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and that they will be carried out elaborately. General Scott is convinced men can easily be thrown into both, with but little loss of life. As a consequence of these destructive latentions, Adjutant General Cooper, through whose department all army orders have to be issued has resigned, and the withdrawal of other disunguished officers is looked for, who prefer retiring to private life, to being compelled to stain their hands with the blood of their Southern brethren

The result of this suicidal policy-of even an effort to reinforce Forts Sumter and Pick ens-will be an instant outbreak of civil war. The "beginning of the end" will have come, and the school of fanaticism which has reduced the country to its present degraded condition will have accomplished its baneful purpose. The people will of course hold the administration to a terrible account for its conduct, but it will, probably be when it is too late to stay the progress of desolation. From the proudest place among the Powers of the earth; envied and admired by the enlightened of every land; our institutions a model for patriots, and our form of go vernment a salutary and beneficent example to those who are throwing off a despotic yoke; we shall have become, ere long, a byword to the universe, and the cloud of shame that obscures our horizon will have settled into worse than Cimmerian darkness. The vague and unsatisfactory assurances; the enigmatical phrases and Delphic utterances: the double-tongued asseverations, that have, heretofose, proceeded from Mr. Lincoln and members of his Cabinet, have been, apparently, intended to gull and delude the public, until their schemes were fully matured. We are now beginning to perceive however, what Mr. Chase meant by "adjust ment;" what was hidden behind Mr. Seward's professions of "magnanimity;" and how the sentences of the inaugural are to be interpreted. It must not be forgotten, however, that if government is unfaithful to its trust; if it takes a single step that shall lead to bloodshed, the day is not far off when the retribution will be terrible by which it will be overtaken.

The Frightful Scramble for the Spoils a Hean Party.

The republican party, in the occupation of our federal government, will soon find itself in the condition of the poor gardener who received the present of an elephant on the condition that he would keep the animal at home All accounts from Washington agree in repre. senting the scramble for office there under the new régime as exhibiting the most revolution ary and revolting spectacle which has ever disgraced the advent of a new administration this side of Mexico.

In the suggestive letter which, elsewhere in these columns, we publish to-day, the reader will find abundant matter for alarm and reflec tion. A new horde of vampires has descended upon the capital. The poisonous infection of the public plunder, heretofore confined almost exclusively to the political cliques and stews of our great cities, has been diffused broadcast over the country. The dragon's teeth have sprouted into a crop of armed men, and they bave taken up their march for rule or ruin. The great West, which stands to the rest of this continent as Egypt stood to Rome-an inexhaustible granary in times of necessity—the great West-competent from its local resources to sustain ten times its present population—has sent forward, close upon the heels of Abraham Lincoln, an army of paltry office beggars, and, of Washington.

How are we to solve this demoralizing spec tacle? Surely there is a boundless field for profitable labor and manly enterprise in the great West. Ablebodied men do not long go begging there for employment. Why, then this startling irruption into Washington of this army of strong and ablebodied Western men as miserable office beggars? We answer again, it is because the corrupting infection of the spoils, heretofore limited to professional politicians, has been diffused into the masses of the people. The stupendous lobby swindling ope rations of the last ten years; the hideous cor ruptions of our political parties; the growth of extravagant and luxurious ideas among our people; the mania for luxury without labor and for wealth by any means; the losses of individuals from financial panics and moonshine speculations; the widespread impression that the pickings and stealings of almost any public office are without limit, and the delusion that the life of even a poor clerk in Washington is that of a nabob, are among the causes which will account for this Western army of office beggars, carpet bag in hand, parading Pennsylvania avenue.

It must also be remembered that for eight consecutive years the political elements oposed to the democratic party have been excluded from the pickings and profits of the federal treasury; and that having, in a desperate Northern combination, expelled the demo cracy, the successful party are simply demand ing a new division of the spoils, and a complete expulsion of the office holders turned over to the mercy of the new dynasty. Unfortunately, however, there are at least ten applications for every office, great and small, within the gift of Abraham Lincoln. He has no power to make his "five loaves and two fishes" sufficient for a dinner for five thousand hungry men. For every adherent secured to his administration in an office bestowed he will make nine enemies on account of an office denied. The consequence will be, as in the case of poor Pierce, that the first year of his administration will mark the disruption of the party which has brought him into power.

This is the meaning of this frightful scramble at Washington for the spoils. We see in it the doom of the republican party, leaving the great issues of disunion and peace or war out of view. But, taking into the estimate the seceded Southern States, their independent federal government, and the critical tenure upon which the border slave States adhere to the Union, and considering that while domestic peace is our first necessity, civil war is our greatest danger, the policy and the duty of Mr Lincoln are plainly indicated. Let him not like poor Pierce, attempt to consolidate his administration upon the basis of the spoils; but let him rather look first to the peace of the country, and secondly to the restoration of the Union, regardless of the clam-

orous horde of republican office beggars and fanatics by which he is surrounded. He cannot save the republican party upon the basis of the spoils; for his bread and cheese will not reach to one-tenth of the carpet bags that are waiting to be supplied; but he may save

his administration by saving the country. The crisis and its responsibilities are in his bands. The republican party of 1860 is doomed. It is destroying itself. The administration, in depending upon it, will be de-stroyed. Mr. Lincoln must look to the country, and to the conservative sentiment of the border slave States, to save his administration. Will he do this? We cannot tell; but from present indications the radicals of his Cabinet and his party, and its hordes of office beggars will carry the party, the administration, the peace and the hopes of the country, to swift testruction.

The Second Act of the Anti-Slavery Drama-The Abolitionists at Again.

While the more moderate men of the repub lican party, satisfied with the barren victory of the late Presidential election in relation to slavery in the Territories, think that the party has fulfilled its function, that the question which agitated the country during the late campaign is now a dead issue, and that there ought to be an end of the matter, unless, perhaps, in order to arrest the progress of disunion, some guarantees might be given to secure the institution of slavery in the Southern States against further aggressions of the North, the radical wing of he party hold, on the contrary, that the election of Mr. Lincoln is nothing in itself, and is only valuable so far as it is a means to an end; that it is but the capture of the outer works of the fortress, but is not possession of the citadel within—the ultimate object of the abolitionists for which they have been laboring for the last thirty years.

There is abundant evidence to show that this s the design of Giddings and Greeley and the ther republican leaders of the same type, and that they are doing their utmost to prevent any reconciliation with the States which have seceded, and to force the border slave States, if they will not abolish slavery, to join the cotton confederacy. They insist upon wresting from the conservative republicans the "pound of flesh" nominated in the bloody bond, though it were to cost the life of the government founded by Washington and Jefferson—a government which has hitherto kept in awe the oligarchies the monarchies and the despotisms of Europe This they desire to extinguish in blood, de stroying the hopes and prospects of the present reperation. Here is the latest declaration of Garrison, the father of the abolition party, commenting on the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln commenting on the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln:—
How is it possible that the President can be deluded into the belief that "there need be no bloodshed or vio lence" in enforcing the laws "in all the States?" Does not the Southern confederacy stand ready to meet his first bloody arbitrament of war on their part? And do not the border slave States stand in a bullying attitude, threatening to make common cause with the secoding States, if any "coercion" is attempted by the new administration? Either blood must flow like water, or Mr. Lincoln and the North must back down, and confess that the American Union is dissolved beyond the power of restoration. In vain does he beseechingly say to the traitors:—
In your hands, my dissatisfied [disastisfied] fellow country.

In your hands, my dissatisfied [dissatisfied] fellow country, men, and not mine, is the momentous question of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no onlite, without being yourselves the agressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defond it. Will they give any heed to this? Will they not rather laugh his oath to scorn? Are they not hourly committing overt acts of treason? Are they not insolent and flagitious aggressors in stealing the property and firing upon the flag of the country, instituting a hostile government, and arming themselves for a deadly conflict which they are eager to wage? One party or the other must give way—which shall it be? In vain does the President tell them, "we are not enemies, but friends." Priends do not behave in this manner. The breach is natural, inevitable and not to be repaired—it is the result of the "irrepressible conflict" between justice and oppression, right and wrong, which admits of no conclination or compromise. Therefore the time has come for decisive action. "covenant with death" must be annulled, the "agreement with hell" must no longer stand. It is a sin, a snare, a delusion, a terrible curse, to attempt to perpetuate it. God wills its immediate and eternal overthrow the will of God be doug. Let the free North be free in deed—Taknon her own institutions and dictate her own policy, leaving the South with all her dread responsibili-ties resting upon her own head. In that case she cannot long uphoid her tottering slave system—speedy emanci pation will follow, and the final result will be the forma-tion of a Union stretching from the Atlantic to the Pa elfic, one in spirit, in purpose, in glorious freedom, the bitter past forgotten and the future full of richest pro-

The republican platform adopted at Chicago gives only part of the anti-slavery programme Garrison tells the whole story. The victory over the constitution as regards the Terri tories is but the first act of the drama. Th econd is the breaking up of the Union by playing into the hands of the secessionists and eeding the flame of revolution by sternly reusing all compromises, and by urging such neasures of coercion as may force even the nost reluctant border slave States to rally for their menaced institution under the banner of the Southern confederacy, in order that two distinct, homogeneous governments-one with free and the other with slave labor-may be established in antagonism to each other; that the irrepressible conflict may be defined by a geographical line, and that the abolitionists may thus escape the dangers of civil war in the Northern States. They fear that if civil strife were to break out at the Northas it certainly will if an invasion of the South should be attempted by the federal governnent—the ultra republicans would be doomed by evenhanded justice to drink the poisoned chalice which they had prepared for other lips, and that the leaders would swing from the lampposts in every commercial city whose interests they have ruined. This would be the first fruits of anarchy at the North. They have therefore, no stomach for an immediate civil war that would come home to themselves. Before the final conflict with "the slave power," they want the North to be united against the South, which can only be accomplished by the establishment of two separate and independent confederacies.

This is the close of the second act of the antislavery drama. The third act is a war against the Southern confederacy as a foreign Power. with a view to liberate the negro by "domestic insurrection," on the plan of George III. and Lord North; or, if such a war cannot be brought speedily about, then to foment a servile rebellion in the Southern States by means of emissa ries of the John Brown stripe—a policy founded on the calculation that without the aid of the North to protect the slave institution, a spark thrown in would kindle a fire which could not be extinguished till the whole fabric was consumed, and every negro at the South became free. The conflict thus carried on would be without risk to the abolitionists of the North and the plan was thus foreshadowed on Satur day last in the New York Tribune, the leading organ of the radical republicans:-

organ of the radical republicans:—
There is no real reason why there should be civil war be tween the United States and the South, and should one arise it can be only of very short duration, unless should be the state complicate the quantion by separate sees soon. Then willparise a conflict within their own immubitives the Necthern and Southern interests—the interest of the Necthern and Southern and case were as the very state where the whole country. When such case were as the

arises among us, it will be complied tod by one still more diffi-cult to manage—a service war. Bak undoublelly are ineriall to manage—a servile war. Bah undoubles able after a due lapse of time in any purely

Whether "the final result" of this third act of the tragedy would be what Garrison and the ists expect—the reunion of the two confederacies, and "the formation of a Union embracing the whole of the North American continent, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one in spirit, in purpose, in glorious freedom, the bitter past forgotten, and the fu ture full of richest promise"—is a speculation upon which it is not necessary for us now to enter in detail. We will only say that it is a dream of a future Utopia for which no man of sane mind will surrender the certainty of the present upparalleled advantages which he enoys under the best government in the world It is enough for us to know that for the sake of the political elevation of four millions of blacks at the South to a position which they are incapable of enjoying, it is the fell purpose of the revolutionary republicans to destroy eight millions and a half of white men in the Southern States—a policy which, if carried out, will also result in the ruin of the white population of the Northern States.

The practical question now, therefore, for us all to consider is how we can best avert the threatened calamity which the black republican desperadoes are determined to inflict upon the country. There is no hope from Lincoln. none from Seward, or from any member of the new administration. These men, whatever may be their sentiments, will be forced on to their own destruction by the pressure of the fanatics behind them; and they will drag us all down with them unless we arise at ance in our might and overthrow the republican party by a counter revolution. Among the first oppor tunities to deal them a heavy blow are the approaching elections. Let the people of the whole North, therefore, including New England. come forward promptly if they would save the country from overwhelming disaster. If there is any further delay all may be lost, and no future effort avail to recover the precious inheritance which we are letting slip from our

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN YACRTING.—Nothing indicates the progress of yachting in this country more than the improvement which has of late taken place both in the building of larger and more substantial boats than formerly, and in the spirit which actuates their owners. Heretofore there has been an indifference, if not timidity, among yachtsmen, which, so to speak has been a clog upon the noble pastime, and prevented it from assuming anything like the position which it holds among the gentlemen of England. The yachts fleet, until within a few years past, has been composed almost entirely of small craft, unfit for anything but to sail in our bays and harbors. To go to sea in one would be equivalent to certain shipwreck.

Of late, however, a healthy spirit of innovation has manifested itself. The example of English yachtsmen, who have dropped quietly into our presence, visited the most distant climes, and even made a tour of the world, has not been without its effect. Their rugged faces, thorough seamanship and staunch craft have infused a spirit of emulation into American yachtsmen that is beginning to show itself. In another column we give a description of no less than three new yachts, all of which are intended to be seagoing craft, and all of which are built by gentlemen who are already owners of smaller boats, and consequently have experienced the desire and necessity of treading decks upon which they can enjoy a greater sense of comfort and security. This is as it should be; and we shall proba-

bly bereafter have those ocean races for which we have been so long contending, as the true field of the genuine yachtsman. Our present racing ground is thirty miles in length, being from Hoboken to the Southwest Spit and return; that of the English yachtsmen is around the Isle of Wight-a distance of fifty miles. But the difference is in something more than miles. Here one scarcely encounters more than a gentle succession of ruffles, so to speak. which any sailboat might safely override. There the competing yachts contend for hours against the rough chopping sea of the English Channel, and put to the severest test both their own and the qualities of the master and crew. The consequence is that every yacht in England worthy of the name is adapted to all weathers and all conditions in which a pleasure boat is likely to be placed. Their owners are sailors in every sense of the word, and, unlike those of America, are never more at home than when enveloped in their stout pea-jackets, with helms in hand, breasting the wind and spray of the ocean.

We are glad that a similar state of things promises to exist in this country. Certainly, with such an array of matériel as we possess there is no reason why, in the course of time. we may not successfully dispute with Great Britain her wonted boast, which, however false in other respects, is at present true of yachting-that "Britannia rules the waves."

The yachting season is not yet at hand, but it is not too early to express the hope that on the occasion of the annual regatta in June next a "new order of things" may be inaugurated, by which an opportunity will be afforded to the squadron test the several craft according to their respective qualities. Let there be two routes and two regattas. In one let the small boats sail. In the other let there be an ocean race of a hundred miles or more at sea-a race that will occupy two or three days, and bring out the powers of the larger yachts. We shall en see some genuine sport, and an interest will be infused into it that will not die out with the occasion.

We make still another suggestion. There will be in the squadron next summer a small fleet of splendid schooners, unsurpassed by any in the world, of which the Maria, Favorita, Gipsy, Bessie, Sylvie, Madgie, Nettie, Hope, Henrietta and Zinga are specimens. Some three or four of the owners of the above, we believe, contemplate voyages to the West Indies and to Europe, Such being the case, if the present political and financial difficulties of the country should fortunately be settled, what is to prevent an organized movement among these gentlemen for a cruise to England? The advantages in favor of such an undertaking are numerous. First, it would be a novelty-as the artists say, "original in design and execution." Second, the trip would afford an almost unlimited amount of pleasure. Third, it would set the qualities of the different yachts Fourth, it would promote good feeling between the yachtsmen of the two countries; and fifth, it would give an impetus to the sport on both

sides of the water equal sto that which resulted from the adventures and sa ccess of the famous America. There are those randy to lead. Who will follow?

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT AMONG THE BLACK REPUBLICANS HEREABOUTS. - imple people, those who look at things thron honest spectacles, have been somewhat surprise fat the cerbity with which black republican jon rnalists carry on their intestine war, which be can just after the election, and has continued with increasing bitterness ever since. Nominally it is a dispute ds to the policy of the administration-whether it should be coercive or conciliatory.

But this is only a sort of mask, an abattis to cover the sharpshooters who are after the federal offices. The war is nothing but the old conflict between the Weed and Greeley factions for the spoils of the Post Office and the Custom House. Compared with this vastly important matter, the question of what will become of the country is an affair of only secondary importance. Just now it appears that Weed stands a fair chance to be choused out of the spoils altogether. Greeley has got his man Chase in the Treasury Department; that fixes the Custom House. Then we have another republican of the Greeley stripe Montgomery Blair—as Postmaster-General; and so the Post Office matter is as good as settled. The patronage of the Navy Department is not by any neans to be despised. Here we find the vete ran Welles, with his long white beard-worn so that the Greeley party may laugh in their sleeves as they say, What an extensive beard our goose has got-and he, it is understood, belongs, body and breeches, to the radicals. This is a very disagreeable state of things for the gentlemen whose names are on Weed's slate, and, like the celebrated Mr. Brown in the popular ballad, they are determined not to give the matter up so. They will make as strong a fight as they can. The tocsin has already sounded, and the war has commenced. The chances are that the two factions will tear each other in pieces, and we fear that we shall be obliged to request Captain Rynders (who will soon be removed from his onerous and unprofitable position under the federal government) to call out his Empire Club boys (they are just now altogether unemployed), and to produce that celebrated six-pounder, in order that peace may be maintained between the Kilkenny cats of the black republican party.

DECLINE OF LIGHT LITERATURE-A NEW ERA N JOURNALISM .- Since the outbreak of the Southern revolution all branches of trade, commerce and industry have been more or less affected, but the bookmakers and publishers seem to have been the greatest sufferers of all. Several strong houses have found themselves compelled to ask accommodation from their creditors; one very largely engaged in the Southern trade has stopped, and advertises to sell off its stock for the price of the white paper on which the books are printed; and this is only the beginning. Now-a-days people have no leisure or inclination for romances. The great anti-slavery crusade, which has been carried on during the last thirty years, has now culminated, and we are commencing a new era in the world's history. With the dawning of each day come new and startling events, and truth is indeed stranger than fiction. It may be that before many weeks have elapsed the sword will be the arbiter in the differences which now distract the several sections of the old Union. At present, however, the pen is the sole weapon of statesmen, and discussion through the journals, political pamphlets and state papers, the only warfare which is carried on. Therefore the circle of newspaper readers is enlarged, and that of book buyers correspondingly reduced. Dur-New York Herale has increased nearly onethird, and now we frequently print over one hundred thousand copies per diem. We have ne doubt that the circulation of the other metropolitan journals has received a like impetus from the stirring events of the day. This is one of the effects of the great abolition war, and it has only just begun to be experienced . It is, however, a beneficial symptom. Had it not been for free discussion North and South our people would have come to blows long

BOGUS PLOTS AND PLOTTERS.—The trial of the Superintendent of Police before the Commissioners will lead to some rich developements in case the evidence is not suppressed, as it probably will be. We are aware that the Superintendent imagines that it is Detective Williamson who is being tried; but the fact of the case is that the Superintendent himself is being hauled over the coals. According to Williamson's sworn statement, the police were sent to Washington to make Mr. Lincoln believe that there was a plot against his life; that as Kennedy had saved him to dispense the spoils, Kennedy was entitled, out of pure gratitude, to the place of United States Marshal. Kennedy did succeed in frightening somebody; for, as one of Uncle Sam's soldiers writes us, the regulars stationed at the capital were under arms, cocked and primed, from the evening of the 3d until late in the day on the 4th, and the conspirators were foiled. Kennedy did all this, although Williamson says there was not a plot to be found anywhere between here and the capital, and our military correspondent writes that it would be difficult to find a more peaceable and well disposed community than that of the District of Columbia. But possibly Williamson and the soldier are wrong, and Kennedy and Signor Jenkins Raymond right. Let us take it for granted that such is the case. Old Abe's life will be constantly in danger. however, until he rewards these sharp fellows who can see so much further through a millstone than anybody else. Give them the run of the kitchen, and stop their mouths.

SENATOR CHANDLER ON COERCION. We call attention to a bloody letter, which we publish n another column, from the Senator from Michigan on the subject of coercion. He says:-Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rushi" Can anything be imagined more execrable, more diabolically infamous than such an utterance? Did Carrier, in his noyades, even exhort the wretched fanatics of Lyons in more atrocious language? Is the memory of Robsspierre and Marnt to be extinguished by the more larid light of abolitionist incendiaries in this recently happy and prosperous republic? And be it emembered that Mr. Chandler addressed his letter to the Governor of the State he ropresents at Washington, and that it is a part of an